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Established under the control of Government and edited and
published by the Government of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces and Bihar and Jharkhand.
SELECTIONS from Indian and English
and other literature which will yield no
FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received between the 21st and 28th of December, 1868.

THE *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 15th of December, opens with the article already noticed by Munshee Zaihaz-ood-Deen, after which come extracts from other papers, and then an article extracted from the *Lawrence Gazette's* correspondent, who is described as a Frenchman, who received it from a trustworthy man from Delhi. "The opening of a new flower.—A curious circumstance has lately occurred. The fact is, that a letter in the name of the rebel Feroze Shah, son of Mirza Elahee Buksh, prince and pensioner, has been received, saying that he, Feroze Shah, is coming to Delhi, and that it is therefore incumbent on Mirza Elahee Buksh to advise all Mussulmans to leave the city and live outside, in order that they may be ready to join him. The son of Mirza Elahee Buksh took the letter, and went with it to the District Officer, who said, 'It appears from this that you are in correspondence with Feroze Shah; present yourself again to-morrow.' The *chota* Mirza (young Mirza) hearing this order, at once disappeared. On the morrow, the District Officer sent for Mirza Elahee Buksh, and told him to bring his son; and at the same time informed him that Benares was the only place for him to live at." The correspondent says, that "this simile applies to the case,—'Ah! light of my heart's understanding, you

have become my misfortune.' " The *Lawrence Gazette* adds that although his correspondent gives this news as true, he does not place much reliance on it; but that concerning the truth or falsity of it, he will write again.

THE ROYAL

Under the heading "Kattiawar" the following appears:— "In this country of Kattiawar, there are many small States, the Chief of these being Jonagurh;" &c., &c. The writer goes on to say, that Colonel Keatinge has placed these in a flourishing condition, and has made it known to them that the Political Agent, Kattiawar, has no wish to interfere with them; &c. The writer proceeds to praise the arrangements of Colonel Keatinge in regard to Kattiawar especially, and says that in the other smaller States, the good arrangements of Kattiawar are being followed. "The Chief of Jonagurh is said to be most respectable and noble, of higher rank than the other Chiefs; while the Nawab was formerly like a minor, without power, the work of the State being carried on by a sort of committee (or trustees); but that now he has obtained power, he has taken the advice of the Government Political Agents and officers, and has looked upon their good-will and pleasure as paramount. The Nawab has, by the advice of the Political Agent, confided the management of his State to his brother, Sheikh Bahar-ood-Deen, who has a good council under him, so that he may carry on according to their advice and direction. The Sheikh is much respected and beloved by all; and his work is all that could be desired, his principal desire being to please the Government."

"A correspondent at Hyderabad states, that one Gobind Rao, a baboo, an agent of the Hyderabad Government, has decamped, after making away with Rs. 50,000. The dishonest agent had it given out that he had been killed by a tiger, his clothes, soaked in goat's blood, having been sent up to the Nizam; the deception was, however, soon discovered, and the offer of a reward soon brought him from his place of concealment."

A correspondent is said to write to this paper, to the effect that "there is a good deal of rebellion and self-constituted power in Marwar now-a-days. In the Jodhpore territories, each Thakoor has set up for himself as ruler; more particularly the Thakoor of Alena Dhurs, near Ajmere, who is very obstreperous, and has beaten the Jodhpore troops that were at Alena Dhurs, some lives being lost on both sides, and, after all, driven away. This Thakoor had not much power formerly, but he went to the Rajah Peaghoon, and, with assistance from him, took possession of the place; the agents of the Rajah sending a number of men from the Ajmere territory with the Thakoor, and also supplying him with men and guns from himself. When the Deputy Commissioner sent the Inspector of Police to enquire into the disturbance, and sent for the Rajah of Peaghoon to Ajmere, with a company of troops, to enforce obedience to his orders, the Rajah denied having anything to do with it. The agents of the Rajah are in custody, and the Rajah himself is at Ajmere, to answer in person; the powers of Honorary Magistrate, with which he was invested, have been taken from him on this account; &c., &c. The editor remarks, that if the Rajah has aided this Thakoor, it is a bad thing for him, after having been a friend of the Government, and against the rules of the Penal Code, to have assisted in rebellion. The *Oudh Ukhbar* adds, that he "is fearful of all this rebellion in the States of Marwar, because if the same kind of thing goes on in Hindoostanee States, there will be great disturbances, and the British Government will have to go to considerable trouble to put a stop to them. In consequence of enquiry having been made by Government, the Thakoor and those who assisted him will be severely dealt with; then there may be a stop to all this rebellion on the part of the Thakoors of Marwar, and it will act as a warning to all Hindoostanee Chiefs."

This paper complains of the cruelty exercised by masters and assistants of schools towards the pupils. It is said that in the Bharanpoor district boys are severely beaten; and com-

plaints especially of one Mea Ali Hossain, a resident of Moradabad, who is said to be guilty of such cruelty.

The *Noor-ool-Ubsar*, of the 15th of December, after extracts from other papers, notices the letter of the Governor-General to the Maharajah of Cashmere, thanking him for the assistance rendered in Hazara : the letter is published.

The *Moofeed-ool-Anam*, of the 17th of December, publishes only what has already appeared.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar*, of the 18th of December, after extracts from English papers, refers to the death of Mr. Sharp, and publishes the account of it given by Dr. Cayley to Government, &c., &c., without comment.

The *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 19th of December, does not require especial notice.

The *Zea-ool Ukhbar*, of the 20th of December, after extracts from English and other papers, notices that the Nawab Kulb Ali Sahib has put a stop to the sale of liquor and other intoxicating drink in his territory ; directing that all shops for the sale of such things shall be closed ; &c., &c. The editor is of opinion that this is a very praiseworthy act of the Nawab.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 18th of December, quotes the *Englishman*, to the effect that the Governor-General has ruled that a native agent be appointed by Government to remain at the Court of Yarkund ; so that the property of the great merchants of Ladakh and Lahoul may be cared for, and their interests looked after. "In addition to this, he has given Rs. 5,000 towards the repairs of the road lying between Ladakh and Lahoul." The editor, upon this, remarks that the presence of a British agent in Yarkund will doubtless have a beneficial effect upon the trade of that country ; but at the same time as a Hindooostanee agent is to be appointed, it

would be well to appoint one who can be implicitly trusted, so that no evil may result from the arrangement.

Affairs in China are noticed, especially concerning the oppression practised on the missionaries, and the willingness of the Chinese to give compensation. The editor says, that "although those foolish people who so oppressed the missionaries without cause were deserving of severe punishment, still, as they are ready to ask forgiveness and compensate the sufferers for their losses, they are worthy of having mercy extended towards them; for, like the saying, 'those who smother their anger, and forgive the faults of men, God keep such as friends.'"

The allowance made by the British to the Prince of Burmah is noticed.

Under the heading "Liberality," it is said that Prince Mahomed Shah, son of Tippoo Sultan, has purchased Government paper to the amount of 1,65,000; and that the interest on the money shall be used in supporting 100 Musulmans of Mysore, together with 50 Christians and 20 Brahmins, who are in want of assistance. The writer adds, that "this is indeed a great instance of liberality, in viewing those of different creeds all alike deserving of his bounty."

The *Mujm-ool Bharain*, of the 19th of December, notices the case of the Sirdar Sikunder Khan. The writer says, that the public, both English and Hindoostanees, all wish from their hearts that their appeal to the Chief Court for mercy may be successful. It is said that petitions have been prepared and signed by many residents of note at Lahore; &c.

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 19th of December, does not require particular notice.

The *Khair Khwah Punjab*, of the 20th of December, after extracts from other papers, refers to the conspiracy for displacing the Sultan of Turkey, and placing the eldest son of

Abdoal Majud and the nephew of the reigning Sultan in his stead ; the discovery of the conspirators ; &c., &c. on trial on

The *Malwa Ukhbar*, of the 16th of December, refers to some plan before Government, by which prisoners in jail should keep up their good customs and rules, and thus have their term of imprisonment lessened. The writer says:—"On this subject, opinions differ very much; some say that many of the bad characters will improve so that they will behave well so long as they are in jail, and the moment they are liberated go back to their evil ways, as it is the invariable custom of bad characters to try and appear good, in order to get their terms of imprisonment lessened. But," adds the writer, "it is only right to do so when any of the prisoners assist in quelling a disturbance, save the life of a fellow-prisoner, or do some other action deserving of notice; in which case it is only justice to so reward them. If prisoners go through their labours well, let Government give a reward of money to them, but not shorten the term of confinement; because by so doing the Courts would be looked down upon by the people."

The *Bah Khalif* is quoted by the *Ukhbar Alum* of the 17th December, to the effect that the Maharajah of Nagpore, on the 26th of November, visited the High Court, Bombay, where he was met by the head officer of the Court, who gave orders for the working of the Court to be explained to the Maharajah; &c., &c. The editor of the *Ukhbar Alum* thinks it quite necessary for the Chiefs of Hindooostan to go and see the different Courts, and the way cases are treated in them: some Chiefs do not go into Courts, as they look upon it as *infra dig.* to do so; while others are willing to go, but they do not, because the Judges of the Courts do not greet them."

The *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the 18th of December, does not require particular notice: stale Cabul intelligence is given.

The *Urjunaum Hind*, of the 19th of December, after extracts from English and native papers, publishes much that has already appeared in print. Under the heading "Jummeo,"

it is said that "the Prince Mahomed Kurieem Khan Iranee had come from Peshawur, and presented himself one day in the Durbar, with a request that he might be allowed to go sight-seeing in Cashmere. He received Rs. 500, and took leave of the Durbar."

The *Rohilkund Ukhbar*, of the 19th of December, after extracts from English papers, says:—"It is said that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan commenced his tyranny, because he heard that the people wished to murder him." The writer adds, "it is well known that several of the chief men in his council had combined to administer poison to him."

It is noticed that Mr. Cust has declined becoming a member of the Legislative Council; "his desire is, to send in his resignation, and get an annual pension of Rs. 450."

The *Julwatoor*, of the 21st of December, notices the Durbar held at Kasho Ghât, in the Rampoor territory. The meeting of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, with the Nawab, is described ; how His Honor met him, and "with great warmth, placed him on a *kimkhab* chair, himself sitting in another near the Nawab ; and after him sat the Sahib of the Sudder Board, John English," &c., &c., "the Secretary, and then Rai Guneshi Lall, editor of the newspaper ;" &c., &c. The writer proceeds to tell how the Lieutenant-Governor enquired concerning the state of the Nawab's territory, and received the reply that it was much the same as elsewhere ; that only when the ground is moist, and water at hand, is all right ; after which the Lieutenant-Governor presented *uttur* and *pân* with his own hands to the Nawab and the heir-apparent, and after awhile the Secretary handed it round to the other persons assembled. The writer then tells how the city, the courts, &c., were inspected, and that His Honor was pleased with the cleanly appearance of the streets ; &c. He then proceeds :—"After inspecting the Criminal Court and hospital, he proceeded to the Civil Court, when the Nawab said that no one else should be allowed to accompany him ;

those who remained were the Commissioner of Bareilly, two aides-de-camp of the Lieutenant-Governor, Rai Guneshee Lall, editor of the *Julwatoor* and *Muir Gazette*; &c., &c. The writer goes on to give an outline of the conversation between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Nawab, concerning his country and the troops in his service; &c., &c. The editor adds, that "in some States, by means of unworthy agents, the whole of a State is ruined, and the Chief gets a bad name; but observe how pleased the Lieutenant-Governor is with the Nawab, because his works are good. It is well known how clever and quick of apprehension the English Government are, and they have conquered this country entirely by their sense and wisdom. Enough; it is quite plain to the Government who are deserving and who are not; and they, the Government, only pay attention to and respect those whom they consider worthy of respect. The meaning of rule and management may be seen at Rampoor; the criminal meets his deserts, and those who complain have their complaints heard; while the people bless the Nawab, and all speak well of him." It is said that in the Nawab's time a thief stole the nose-ring from a Hindoo woman, for which crime the thief had his hands cut off; and the consequence was that thefts are at an end.

The *Muir Gazette*, of the 21st of December, the *Karnama Hind* of the same date, and the *Naiyar Rajistan*, of the 18th, do not call for particular notice.

The *Sadik-ool Ukhbar*, of the 19th of December, publishes an article condemnatory of natives reading English. The writer says:—"It is true that it is clever to be able to do so, but that if the results be looked to, it will be found that those who have acquired the talent are often found to act in anything but an honest manner." In support of his argument, the case is adduced of a baboo employed on the railway at Umballa, who accepted some gratuity on account of passage at a time when passengers were allowed to travel free. The writer says:—"This became known to the Traffic Manager, who

instituted an enquiry, when the baboo blamed the station-master, who in his turn denied all knowledge of it;" &c., &c.

The *Dubduba Secundree*, of the 19th of December, the *Sholatoor*, of the 22nd, the *Nusseem Jounpoor*, of the 22nd, and the *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar*, of the 23rd, do not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 22nd of December, after extracts from English papers, refers to the taste Lord Mayo is said to possess for agricultural pursuits, and says that in him zemindars and all agriculturists will find one who can appreciate them. The writer further refers to the sale of Lord Mayo's live stock, previous to that nobleman's departure from England.

Referring to the visit of the Maharajah of Rewah to Allahabad, it is said that the people spread a report to the effect that the Maharajah had been sent by his relations into British territory, in consequence of his having issued orders for the disarmament of his subjects, which had given great dissatisfaction, but that it is not known how far the rumour is correct. It is also added that the Rajah went to see Colonel Meade at Allahabad.

The *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 24th of December, refers to the appointment of an officer in each Government Secretariat for the purpose of furnishing news to the press, and adds that Sir John Lawrence has shown great favour to the editors of newspapers; and in order to obtain the contents of the native newspapers, he appointed a translator, setting aside Act XI. of 1805, concerning printing-offices, and established a new rule; and now, by this last arrangement, how good and how pleasant it is for editors to obtain news from each department of Government. The writer adds, that it is not yet known whether these items will be given only to Calcutta editors, or whether the favour will be extended to all.

The *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 13th of December, does not call for particular notice. Its being sent in only prevents

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 26th of December, mentions, on the authority of a correspondent, that Colonel Keatinge is about to proceed to Jodhpore, for the purpose of explaining to the Maharajah and the Thakoors the resolution of Government to put an end to the mismanagement that prevails in their country. The writer alludes to the threat held out by Government to remove the Maharajah from the *guddee*, and to send a British force into Marwar, to remain there at the expense of the Thakoors, unless some considerable improvement is observed within a year. It is said that Colonels Keatinge and Brooks have been sent to Jodhpore with these instructions, and that had there not been such a scarcity, a force sufficient for the purpose would have accompanied them. The writer adds:—"We are sure that these officers will bear out the orders of Government to the letter, and will make the Maharajah and Thakoors well understand their position."

Under the heading "Lucknow," a correspondent complains of the tax upon conveyances, which he considers far worse than the Choongee Tax. It is said that for a *palkee* will be paid four rupees; for four wheeled conveyances, twelve rupees; and for a buggy or one horsed conveyance, six rupees per annum will be levied. The writer thinks that it will not be very wonderful if the people ask for the Choongee Tax again.

The rumour concerning the probability of Oudh being made a separate province is noticed.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 25th of December, does not require special notice.

There are two Nagree papers, as usual, included in this report.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined
in this Report, viz. :—

| No. | NAME OF PAPER. | WHERE PUB- LISHED. | DATE. | WHEN RECEIVED. | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | 1868. | 1868. |
| 1 | <i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> | ... Lucknow, ... | Decr. 15th | Decr. 21st | |
| 2 | <i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i> | Allahabad, ... | „ 15th | „ 21st | |
| 3 | <i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i> | Futtehgurh, ... | „ 17th | „ 21st | |
| 4 | <i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> | Lahore, ... | „ 18th | „ 21st | |
| 5 | <i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> | Ditto, ... | „ 19th | „ 21st | |
| 6 | <i>Zea-ool Ukhbar,</i> | Delhi, ... | „ 20th | „ 21st | |
| 7 | <i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> | Meerut, ... | „ 18th | „ 22nd | |
| 8 | <i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i> | Loodiana, ... | „ 19th | „ 22nd | |
| 9 | <i>Kaleid Ummmed,</i> | Lahore, ... | „ 19th | „ 22nd | |
| 10 | <i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> | Goojranwalla, ... | „ 20th | „ 22nd | |
| 11 | <i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> | Indore, ... | „ 16th | „ 23rd | |
| 12 | <i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> | Meerut, ... | „ 17th | „ 23rd | |
| 13 | <i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> | Sealkote, ... | „ 18th | „ 23rd | |
| 14 | <i>Unjumun Hind,</i> | Lucknow, ... | „ 19th | „ 23rd | |
| 15 | <i>Rohilkund Ukhbar,</i> | Moradabad, ... | „ 19th | „ 24th | |
| 16 | <i>Julwatoor,</i> | Meerut, ... | „ 21st | „ 24th | |
| 17 | <i>Muir Gazette,</i> | Ditto, ... | „ 21st | „ 24th | |
| 18 | <i>Karnama Hind,</i> | Lucknow, ... | „ 21st | „ 24th | |
| 19 | <i>Naiyar Rajistan,</i> | Jeypoor, ... | „ 18th | „ 25th | |
| 20 | <i>Sadiq-ool Ukhbar,</i> | Bhawulpoor, ... | „ 19th | „ 25th | |
| 21 | <i>Dubduba Secundree,</i> | Rampoor, ... | „ 19th | „ 25th | |
| 22 | <i>Sholatoor,</i> | Cawnpoor, ... | „ 22nd | „ 25th | |
| 23 | <i>Nusseem Jounpoor,</i> | Jounpoor, ... | „ 22nd | „ 25th | |
| 24 | <i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> | Delhi, ... | „ 23rd | „ 25th | |
| 25 | <i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> | Lucknow, ... | „ 22nd | „ 26th | |
| 26 | <i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> | Meerut, ... | „ 24th | „ 26th | |
| 27 | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> | Gwalior, ... | „ 13th | „ 28th | |
| 28 | <i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> | Agra, ... | „ 26th | „ 27th | |
| 29 | <i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> | Allygurh, ... | „ 25th | „ 26th | |
| 30 | <i>Benares Ukhbar (Nagree,) Murdhurminth (Nagree,)</i> | Benares, ... | „ 10th | „ 28th | |
| 31 | | Joudpoor, ... | „ 21st | „ 28th | |

(True translation.)

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DEHLI :
The 8th January, 1868. }